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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF MEALYBUG
FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(HOMOPTERA : PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)

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A mealybug intercepted in Hawaii on *Gardenia* sp. from the Philippine Islands was submitted recently for identification. It bears a striking resemblance to the Hawaiian species *Pseudococcus tympanistus* Ferris in possessing oral collar ducts of an unusually large size, and it is obvious that the species are congeneric.

When he discussed the Hawaiian mealybugs, Ferris (*in* Zimmerman, 1948) left most of them in *Pseudococcus* Westwood. He had an opportunity to establish a new genus for *P. tympanistus* in this work but did not do so. *P. tympanistus* has only a remote relationship to *Pseudococcus* and, together with the new species from the Philippine Islands, forms a distinct genus. It is possible that *P. tympanistus* is not endemic to Hawaii and may have been introduced from southeast Asia.

Tympanococcus new genus

Type-species: Pseudococcus tympanistus Ferris.

Recognition characters: Pseudococcidae with body elongate-oval, anal lobes moderately developed. Antennae 8-segmented. Legs normal, claw without a denticle. Anterior and posterior ostioles present, well developed. Circulus present or absent. Cerarii reduced in number, situated mainly on abdomen; each with 2 conical setae and one or more auxiliary setae. The main characteristic of the genus is the presence of unusually large tubular ducts on dorsum and venter, each with a diameter greater than that of a multilocular disc pore.

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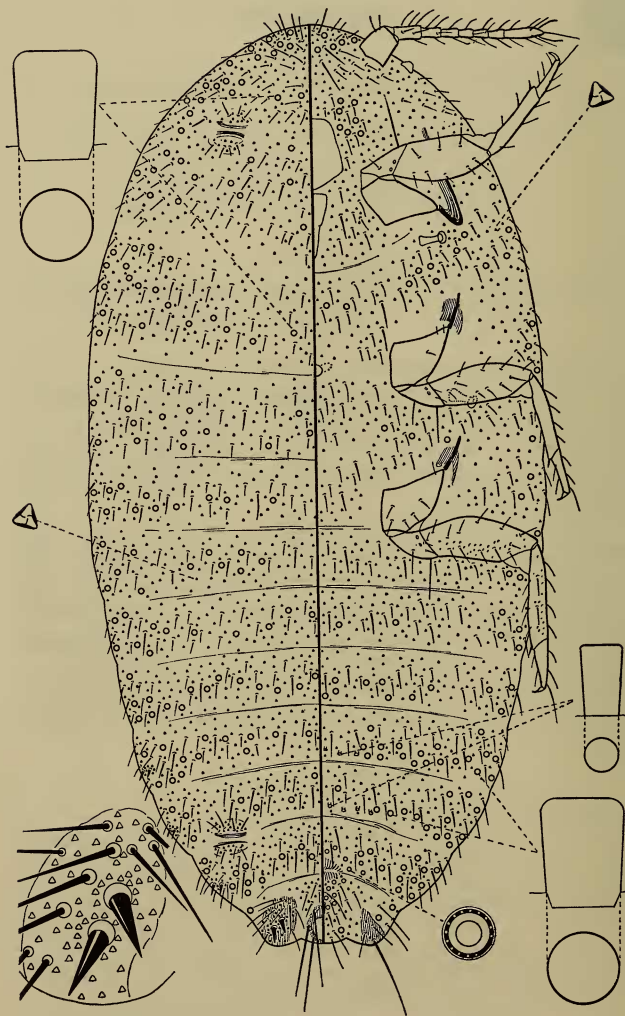


FIG. 1. *Tympanococcus gardeniae* new species.

Notes: This genus comes close to *Dysmicoccus* Ferris in possessing cerarii with auxiliary setae and in lacking oral rim ducts. The large drum-like ducts readily distinguish it, however, from *Dysmicoccus* and from *Trionymus* Berg, another related genus.

***Tympanococcus gardeniae* new species**

Fig. 1

Recognition characters: Adult female elongate oval, length 2.0 mm in available specimens; anal lobes moderately developed. Antennae 8-segmented, 445–455 μ long. Legs normal, somewhat robust, with translucent pores on hind femur and tibia; trochanter + femur 340 μ , tibia + tarsus 340 μ . Labium 125–135 μ long. Anterior and posterior ostioles present, each lip with a few trilocular pores and 3 or 4 setae. Circulus absent. Anal ring setae about twice length of diameter of ring. A pair of cerarii on each of posterior 4 abdominal segments; anal lobe cerarii each with a pair of conical setae on a sclerotized plate slightly larger in area than anal ring; this plate also containing numerous trilocular pores and about 10 auxiliary setae. Anterior 3 cerarii each with a pair of smaller conical setae, a few trilocular pores and 1 or 2 auxiliary setae.

Dorsal surface with slender setae of various sizes, not numerous. Multilocular disc pores absent. Trilocular pores rather numerous and evenly distributed. Tubular ducts present, of the oral collar type, with a characteristic size and shape, situated mainly across the middle of the segments, with heavier concentrations toward the margins. These ducts with a diameter greater than that of a multilocular disc pore, longer than wide, without a distinct collar but with the rim forming a slight prominence, sides subparallel.

Ventral surface with a triangular area of sclerotization on each anal lobe and an apical seta only slightly longer than the anal ring setae. Body setae similar to those on dorsum. Multilocular disc pores around vulva only, numbering at most about 28. Tubular ducts of the large type on abdomen and behind the spiracles; a few also present on head. A smaller type present in the mid-region of sixth and seventh segments, numbering about 10 altogether; these with subparallel sides and lacking the usual sclerotized collar. Many of them may be replaced by the large sized ducts. Trilocular pores with an even distribution.

Holotype female, and one paratype female in U.S. National Museum, intercepted from the Philippine Islands, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on *Gardenia* sp., 26 May 1965, by D. Girard and B. Pang Ching.

Notes: This species differs from *T. tympanistus* in lacking a circulus, in possessing many more large ducts, and in having only 4 pairs of cerarii instead of 7 or 8.

LITERATURE CITED

- ZIMMERMAN, E. C. 1948. Insects of Hawaii. Vol. 5. Homoptera: Sternorrhyncha. Honolulu, Univ. Hawaii Press, 141–276.